

PITH AND POINT.

The gain of scheming is only seeming—Ram's Hoag.

Nearly every man believes he is too big for the town in which he lives, and gets into trouble because of the belief—Atchison Globe.

A few pestiferous flies disturb the equanimity of the best-tempered man, just as a few peevish men can disturb the peace of the best-regulated community—Chicago Daily News.

Maudie—"Uncle George, why is it golf players wear such bright costumes?" The Uncle George, who's to distinguish them from the other green stuff that grows on the links.—Boston Transcript.

The Standard—"The Mother—"How can you marry a man who is beneath you socially?" The Daughter—"Why, mamma, I didn't know he was." The Mother—"His people are worth only half as much as we are."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Henpeck—"The doctor says I absolutely must go away next week for a rest." Mrs. Henpeck—"Goodness! I can't possibly manage to get away to go with you then." Mr. Henpeck—"Um-m! I guess the doctor must have known that."—Philadelphia Press.

"I despise a practical joker," said the woman in a pink bonnet. "That is the only kind of joking that pays," responded the woman in a sailor hat. She was the wife of a professional humorist and was therefore qualified to speak with authority on the subject.—San Francisco Star Talk.

"Remember, dear," said the venerable father, as he sent his youngest and most petted daughter to Girton, "that all my hopes are now centered in you. Remember in all your struggles for intelligent supremacy, your triumphs, that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." "I will, father," replied the weeping girl, and the train bore her away. Three years later the girl married a man who bore the name of Gandershanks.—London Answers.

THE PUP'S FIRST TRIAL.

A Hunter's Interesting Story of a Young Hound's Actions During His Apprenticeship.

Last fall he was a long, lanky fox-hound pup of ten months. There was a suspicion of something else besides hound about him which it would have been disparaging to his mother to mention. But he was a handsome dog with a delightful disposition, and his pleasant ways won me, so he became mine, says a writer in Forest and Stream.

During the first month of his apprenticeship he showed little disposition to interest himself in tracks. His greatest delight was to lie among the dead leaves and chew sticks. Several times the fox came my way, and each time Duke spoiled a chance by taking too much interest in the wrong time.

It was exasperating. But at last, along in December, a fox passed close to us, with three hounds close up, and the music one continuous roar. A happy thought seemed to strike the pup. "Why, if that's what they're after, I'm in it," and off he went, and never again lost a minute while he believed he had a friend on the hills.

Thirteen foxes were killed by three of us during the season, including three before Duke began to run, of which five were fairly his. One, a specially large one, came to me up a quarter of a mile of bare hillside pasture, in plain sight all the way. He spent fully 20 minutes picking his way along scattered fence rails, over and around knolls and rocks, and in making crisscrosses. When he finally reached me and stopped there was not a dog in hearing, but as I commenced to take off his coat I heard the pup far below and saw him coming out of the woods and covering every foot the fox had taken. I kept still and timed him—just 20 minutes.

He was a surprised-looking dog when he came to the end of the trail between my knees. The other dogs came up a few minutes later.

In March the season was over, and Duke and Drive were out of business and shut up. There came one of those perfect spring days when one just has to have open air. I took the dogs for a walk, and while following a railroad a short distance a freight came along. The old dog stepped aside, but poor Duke seemed dazed. His death was instantaneous.

You are quite right. I should have known better. But I didn't, and that is the reason of this writing—that some other brother may be warned against taking his pup for a walk on a railroad track.

Origin of the Boers.

The French Society of Ethnology has been looking up the Boers. It seems that the Dutch East India company sent Van Biebeck in 1652 to found a supply station at the Cape of Good Hope, then called Cape of Tempests. When Louis XVI. revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685, some 300 French families decided the hospitality of the East India company, and so were sent to the Cape, where there were 600 whites of Dutch origin. The latter received the French colonists, and the Dutch language was later employed exclusively. The present Boers are the descendants of this colony, spreading over the territory of the Cape, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal.—Lester Monthly.

Can Transmit His Authority.

In the scheme of the Chinese government the emperor has absolute power, and is personally concerned with the smallest details, his signature being required for the most insignificant papers of state except when he gives the great seal of the empire to a minister. This ticket transfers his power to the holder. Succession to the throne is not ruled by heredity. The heir is selected by the emperor himself from among the members of a younger generation of the imperial family. The late sovereign died before naming a successor, and the selection was made in 1875 by the Kwangsi dowager empress, who placed Pao-yung upon the throne.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Only One with Cash.

"Never mind, Della," said the brother of the girl who had been disappointed in love, "he's not the only peep on the beach."

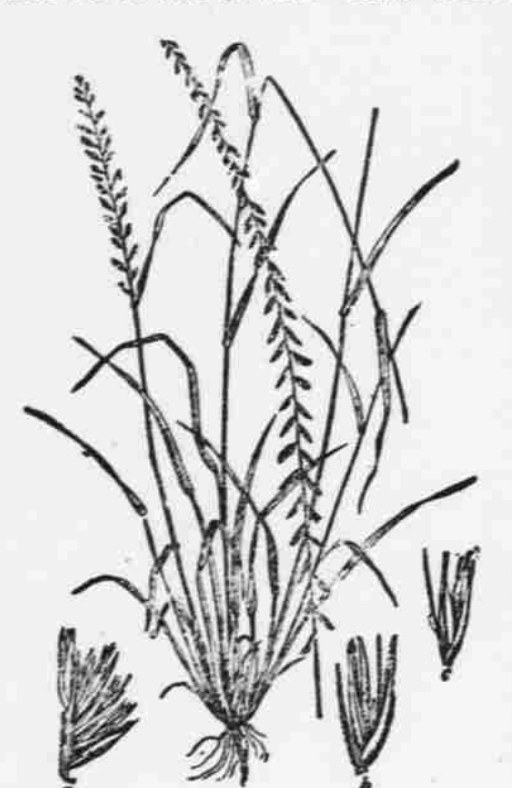
"Peepie," retorted the disconsolate girl. "Who cares about the peepies? I'm looking for rocks, and you don't find them on the beach in any great profusion."—Chicago Post.



KANSAS PRAIRIE OATS.

Introduction as a Cultivated Grass. Advocated by the State Board of Agriculture.

Prairie oats (*Bouteloua racemosa*) is often called tall gama and also quite grass in Texas and westward. A report by the Kansas state board of agriculture says: It is an important constituent of prairie sod in eastern Kansas, but westward is found chiefly on the declivities of draws or hills. It is nutritious, but is generally considered to be less so than some other



PRAIRIE OATS.

species. It is easily distinguished by the flower-stalks, which rise to the height of one to three feet. All along the main stem, except the lower part, are the small spikes of flowers, arranged quite close together. These spikes are half an inch or less in length and turned back upon the main stem, as shown in the illustration. One great advantage possessed by this plant, and an advantage that is likely to have great influence in its introduction as a cultivated grass, is the ease with which the seed may be gathered. In small quantities it can be easily stripped off with the hands. If cultivated the seed can be harvested with as little difficulty as timothy.

ALLOWANCE OF GRAIN.

There is No Standard Quantity, But Successful Poultrymen Always Give Regular Rations.

There is but little difference in the grains. In winter one quart of grain a day for 12 hens would be about correct, or, if preferred, two quarts for 15 hens, as there is no standard quantity or allowance. In the use of meal or green bone the rule is to allow an ounce a day to each fowl, irrespective of other food, the object being to provide nitrogen and mineral matter. The quantity of food claimed to be required by an animal is estimated at about three per cent. of its live weight daily. This merely supports life; all more, or any product whatever, must be supplied by an extra allowance, so that 20 hens, weighing 100 pounds, would need three pounds of solid nutritious matter daily to live, without increase. This is equal to three-twentieths of a pint for a hen. Two-twentieths of one pint, or about one and one-half ounces of food, are then required every day for the production of eggs. The total daily food requirements being one-fourth of a pint, and this is the rule among some experienced poultry-keepers for winter feeding. One quart of corn or other grain for eight hens is the allowance, given at least in two meals, and it has been found that a flock of hens, when supplied with this ration, will sometimes consume this quantity and no more, in addition to what small things in the shape of insects, grass, etc., they may pick up; but, as stated, all fowls are not alike, hence allowance must be made for circumstances and individuality. To avoid overfeeding the quantity should be reduced one-third except in severely cold weather.—Farm and Fireside.

TREATMENT FOR WORMS.

How Sheep Affected with These Parasites are Treated at the Ohio Experiment Station.

The full treatment recommended by the Ohio experiment station for worms in sheep or lambs is to put a gallon of flaxseed in a cloth sack and place this in a kettle with two gallons of water and let it steep for two hours. Then remove the sack and let it drain thoroughly into the kettle. When the flaxseed tea is about as warm as freshly drawn milk put four ounces into a bottle, and add a common tablespoonful of gasoline for each sheep of 60 to 80 pounds weight. Shake well for a minute or two, then turn into the drenching bottle, and give to the sheep. Have the sheep set up on its rump, and held between the knees, taking care not to throw the head farther back than the line of the back. The sheep should be aoused in the evening and not fed before ten o'clock, when the dose may be given. Allow them to remain three hours longer without food or drink, then let them feed until evening. Repeat this treatment for three days, and in a week's time give three days more of the treatment, and again repeat it at end of ten days more, always giving the medicine after about 16 hours' fasting, and fasting about three hours after giving it. The flaxseed tea need not be made fresh each time, but should be warmed every time, as the gasoline mixes better with it and passes down from mouth and throat to stomach.

Feed Foal and Mare Together.

Teach the foal to eat with the mare as soon as possible; fence off a small place for him to run in and out of, so the mare cannot get his feed.

THE MOULTING SEASON.

At No Other Time of Year Do the Hens Require More Care or Nutritious Rations.

The most critical period of a hen's life is during the moulting season, from July to December. It takes biddy about 100 days to take off her old coat and put on a new one. Some commence moulting much sooner and some get through long before winter sets in. This is very desirable, as hens seldom lay during the moult, or the larger part of it; therefore if they commence early it will be a decided gain, for then they could be got in a laying condition before cold weather. If this is not done they will pass the winter without amounting to anything as layers.

The feathers are composed largely of nitrogen and mineral matter. The first process is the loosening stage, when the feathers loosen and drop out, at times leaving the bird almost naked, and exposing the body to the influences of the weather. Should they be late in moulting they should be carefully housed during cold, damp weather. When the new feathers begin to come in it causes a great drain upon the hen's system. The foods best adapted to the season are the nitrogenous foods such as grass bugs, worms, clover, meat, etc. At this period the hens should have unlimited range, so that they can gather a good supply of such articles as they need.

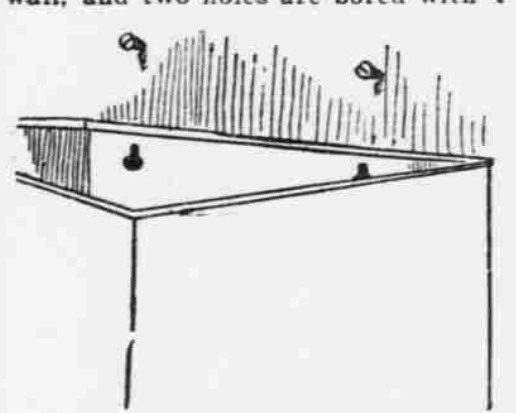
During this period it may be well to add a tonic to the drinking water. A tea made of white oak bark is good. Add enough to saturate the water. Some time before the moulting season the hens should be fed up and put in good condition, for poor hens are usually slow at moulting. Give them in addition to the regular soft feed linseed meal, cottonseed meal, fresh meat and fresh cut bone. The object is to supply the fowls with feather forming material. Keep this up through the entire moulting season. If the fowls are too fat withhold the grain and their fat will diminish. Their system cannot be at prime if too fat. Oats may be used sparingly and bran will be found excellent. Above all things rid the fowls of lice. It is impossible for a hen to renew her coat rapidly and run a boarding house for parasites besides.

Should any be late in moulting, it would be well to kill or sell them, for if they are not through in time to lay in the winter season, they will be a dead expense. All hens should be entirely through by December. Some fowls seem to lose their feathers in a few days, while others drag along all through the moult. This is largely due to a greater or less degree of temperature of the fowl's body. The hearty eating warm blooded bird is the first one to moult.—P. W. Hearn, in Ohio Farmer.

POULTRY HOUSE NESTS.

Construct Them So That They May Be Detached Easily and Cleaned Thoroughly.

The nests ought not to be nailed to the wall, but made easily and quickly detachable, so as to clean them often. The cut shows a good plan. Two large round headed screws are placed in the wall, and two holes are bored with a



MODEL NEST FOR HENS.

bit in the slot to receive them. With a jackknife a box is cut up from each side into which the screws will fit, holding the nest firmly. It can be detached instantly.

The height from the floor at which nests should be placed must be determined in part by the size of the breed, as Brahmas and Cochins need lower nests than Leghorns and other lighter breeds.

But this should be borne in mind, that the nest should be as high as possible, to make a visit to it on the part of fowls, except for business purposes, not at all likely. If conveniently low, a hen will jump up into a nest and begin to scratch in the hay as she would in the litter on the floor. In this way eggs are often broken, and the egg eating habit acquired.—N. Y. Tribune.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Air out that hen house.

A comfortable hen is generally a profitable hen. Shade during the hot weather is very important. Remember that a thoroughbred male is half the flock.

Before saying that poultry on the farm doesn't pay, think twice.

A fat hen will cover eggs some better than a poor one, probably because she produces more feverish heat. At a recent convention held in the interest of poultry it was decided that 55 per cent. is about an average hatch of an incubator.

The fowl that is "stunted" at any time while young never becomes the fowl that it would have been under proper treatment.

People like trees are known by their fruit in one form or another, and he who knowingly sells poor eggs will also be judged by his fruit.—Farmers' Voice.

Foot Rot Among Sheep.

Damp, low ground is productive of foot-rot among sheep, and once a sheep has contracted the disease it is easily taken by the flock, and is so contagious that a flock in good health, if put in a damp, muddy field where sheep with the disease have been kept, every sheep in the healthy flock will in a short time become infected. To cure this disease put them in a dry, high pasture, and apply remedies known to cure the affected parts. The easiest way to apply remedy is to have narrow troughs with remedy in them placed in narrow chutes, built for the purpose, and run the sheep through them once a day until a cure is effected.—Farmers' Voice.

Garden sunflowers sown in a cluster afford good shade for poultry and the seeds make excellent food for them.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Compressed air cars are not a favorite in New York. Passengers say the motion is like a "ride on a moving machine over a rocky field."

The female mosquitoes are normally without much doubt plant feeders. Why they should draw blood at all is a question which has not been solved. It is estimated that 250,000,000 microbes can stand on a postage stamp without crowding. The name of the man who counted them is not given.

Frost flowers, composed of the ice which forms on frosty mornings in late fall and early winter, are found on only 26 species of plants. Among these are the frost weed and the heliotrope.

The New York board of estimates and apportionment has authorized the expenditure of \$200,000 for the botanical garden and \$150,000 for an addition to the American Museum of Natural History.

The first bank of the school savings bank system was established in 1893 at Long Island City. In January, 1900, there were 97 banks in 15 states; of 179,630 pupils, 52,694 were depositors, with deposits amounting to \$280,506.

The collection of curios in the Philadelphia mint contains a coin bearing on one side the profile of a woman closely resembling the goddess of liberty of American currency. "Demos," Greek for "the people," is engraved below. The other side shows a design of the goddess Diana arching her bow, and the inscription (translated) reads: "Diana, friend of the Philadelphians." This coin, minted over 2,000 years ago at Philadelphia, Asia Minor, was discovered by Joseph Mickey, of Pennsylvania, and presented to the Philadelphia mint.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

In place of two dozen explosive compounds in use 30 years ago, there are now over 1,000.

An authority on cats says that blue-eyed cats are always dead, and that pure white ones are afflicted in the same manner.

An old Chinese proverb says: "The error of one moment becomes the sorrow of a lifetime." This unfortunate country now knows how to appreciate the truth of the proverb.

In the county of Kent, England, it has long been usual for farmers to lose immense quantities of fruit for lack of railroad transportation. They now engage automobile cars, which they load in the evening and take to London during the night. The arrangement is working well and railroad officials are busy devising plans to head off what may develop into serious rivalry.

For some years past Corea has maintained a domestic postal service, under the supervision of a French postal expert, using stamps printed in this country. A new issue has now been ordered from Japan, but they are simply a modification of the old Japanese stamps and are not pleasing to the Coreans. At present, as Corea has no steamship service of sufficient regularity to permit of a regular mail service with China and Japan, a contract has been made whereby the Korean mail pouches are received at the Japanese post offices in Corea and forwarded with the Japanese mail.

A COLUMN OF FIGURES.

During the last 25 years the American people have imported \$180,000,000 worth of precious stones.

In the palace of optics at the Paris exposition 800 or 900 vacuum tubes are used, producing a remarkable effect.

A salmon famine is promised this season, according to reports from the Pacific coast. The American catch is conservatively estimated as being 1,000,000 cases short, and the shortage will not be materially reduced if Alaska reaches the maximum.

The most extensive tree planting in Pennsylvania has been done by the Girard estate, near Pottsville. About 250 acres were set aside in 1881 to be treated under the methods of forestry. The trees used are white pine, Scotch pine, European larch and white oak. The cost of planting varied from \$18 an acre for the pines to \$75 for the oaks.

THE MARKETS.

CATTLE—Native Steers	4.50	4.75
COTTON—Middling	3.40	3.50
WHEAT—Winter Wheat	3.25	3.40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	3.10	3.25
CORN—No. 2	2.00	2.10
POPK—Mess New	12.50	13.00
CATTLE—Middling	4.25	4.50
BEEVES—Steers	4.00	4.25
CALVES—Over 100	4.00	4.25
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4.15	4.35
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.25	3.45
FLOUR—Patents (new)	3.00	3.15
Other Grades	2.75	2.90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	3.10	3.25
CORN—No. 2	2.00	2.10
POPK—Mess New	12.50	13.00
POPK—Standard Mess (new)	12.50	13.00
LARD—Choice Steam	6.75	7.00
CATTLE—Native Steers	4.75	5.00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4.00	4.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.25	3.45
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3.20	3.40
Spring Patents	3.00	3.15
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	3.10	3.25
CORN—No. 2	2.00	2.10
POPK—Mess New	12.50	13.00
POPK—Standard Mess (new)	12.50	13.00
LARD—Choice Steam	6.75	7.00
CATTLE—Native Steers	4.75	5.00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4.00	4.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.25	3.45
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The Horseless Nightmare.

"Oh," she said, "I had such a terrible dream last night. It seemed that I had suddenly been deprived somehow of the power to move. All my limbs were paralyzed, and I lay right in the path of an automobile that I could see coming toward me at a terrible rate of speed, with the lamps at the sides blazing like the two eyes of some terrible monster. Nearer and nearer it came, and I, in fearful agony, tried to drag myself out of the way, but was unable to move. I tried to cry out, so that the man who was running the automobile might either stop or turn aside and avoid running over me, but I could not make a sound. On, on it came, as if imbued with life and in a fury of frenzy. I had just given up myself for lost when—"

"Yes," he interrupted, "then you woke up. But that isn't the important part of it. By your experience we know that the horseless nightmare has arrived."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Not of the Ordinary Kind.

Mrs. Highmore—"You have had your kitchen maid a long time, have you not?" Mrs. Upjohn—"Yes. We pay her a regular wage, but she is altogether a superior girl. She has 20 cents a week more than the others, and she is a regular every year."—Chicago Tribune.

The Grand Finale.

Ida—"Yes, the chorus ended up with 200 voices." May—"All singing the last line: 'And still his heart was true.' And still his heart was true," and the other 180 joined in with "Rate."—Chicago Evening News.

\$24.00 PER WEEK.

men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound among farmers. Address with stamp, Acme Ink Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Was Done.

Struck by—I suppose while you were in Paris you did as the Parisians do? Newrich (hotly)—Do you mean to call me a robber?—Puck.

The Manufacturers of Carter's Ink have had forty years' experience in making it and they certainly know how. Send for "Inkings," free.

Often the only difference between the laborer and his employer is that the former is a mere bread-winner while the latter is a mere dough-winner.—Puck.

If your stomach is out of order, use Dr. Cassell's German Liver Powder. Pleasant to take, no tea to make. Price, 25 cents.

We have it from a certain eastern authority that the very strongest drinkers are often not able to raise the price of a drink.—Indianapolis News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

In the country they call fun wickedness; in the city they call wickedness fun.—Chicago Daily News.

PITMAN FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

Mixed ale causes many serious ailments.—Chicago Daily News.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR. REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

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The Best Prescription Is Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

The Formula Is Plainly Printed on Every Bottle, So That the People May Know Just What They Are Taking.

Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the Original and that all other so-called "Tasteless" chill tonics are imitations. An analysis of other chill tonics shows that Grove's is superior to all others in every respect. You are not experimenting when you take Grove's—its superiority and excellence having long been established. Grove's is the only Chill Cure sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.

NOTE:—The records of the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, show that over one and one-half million bottles of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic were sold last year and the sales are continually increasing. The conclusion is inevitable that Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is a prescription for malaria having genuine merit, and any druggist or chemist will tell you so.

TEETHINA

was first used by Dr. Charles J. Moffett, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in his extensive and successful treatment of children in Georgia in overcoming the troubles incident to teething and the hot summers.

TEETHINA (Teething Powders) counteracts the effect of hot weather and keeps the digestive organs in a healthy condition, and has saved the lives of thousands of children in the doctor's native state, where physicians prescribe and all mothers give it, and it is criminal in mothers of our section to allow their babies and little children to suffer and perhaps die when relief can be so easily obtained by giving TEETHINA.

Costs only 25 cents at Druggists, or mail 25c to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

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you naturally and easily and without gripe or pain. Start to-night—one tablet—keep it up for a week and help the liver clean up the bowels, and you will feel right, your blood will be rich, face look clean, eyes bright. Get a 10c box of CASCARETS, take as directed. If you are not cured or satisfied you get your money back. Bile blot is quickly and permanently

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